sexual transmission

http://www.samento.com.ec/sciencelib/4lyme/Townsendhowens.html

Biology professor, Lida Mattman, author of *Cell Wall Deficient Forms: Stealth Pathogens*, has been able to recover live spirochetes of Bb from mosquitos, fleas, mites, semen, urine, blood, and spinal fluid. A factor contributing to making Bb so dangerous is that it can survive and spread without having a cell wall (cell wall-deficient CWD). Many valuable antibiotics kill bacteria by breaking down the cell wall. These antibiotics often prove ineffective against Bb.

Dr. Joanne Whitaker relates that nearly every patient with Parkinson's Disease (PD) has tested positive for Bb. Dr. Luis Romero reports that 3 patients with PD are 99% better after TOA-free cat's claw (Uncaria tomentosa) therapy. When Dr. Mattman cultures 25 patients with fibromyalgia *all subjects had positive cultures of the CWD Bb, which causes LD*. She relates that Bb can be found in tears and could thus easily appear on the hands where touching could spread LD. Several families are now documented where nearly every family member is infected. How sick the individual patient becomes probably relates to their initial spirochete dose, immune system, detoxification capability and stress levels.

Studies at the University of Vienna have found Bb in urine and breast milk of LD mothers.

Researchers at the University of Wisconsin have reported that dairy cattle can be infected with Bb, hence milk could be contaminated.

http://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2014/07/26/under-our-skin-lyme-disease.aspx

A big part of the problem is that Lyme disease is notoriously difficult to diagnose using conventional lab tests. One of the reasons blood tests are so unreliable as indicators of Lyme infection is that the spirochete has found a way to infect your white blood cells.

Lab tests rely on the normal function of these cells to produce the antibodies they measure. If your white cells are infected, they don't res ⓘ d to an infection appropriately. Interestingly, the worse your *Borrelia* infection is, the *less* likely it will show up on a blood test. In order for Lyme tests to be

useful, you have to be treated *first*. Once your immune system begins to respond normally, only then will the antibodies show up.

This is called the "Lyme Paradox"—you have to be treated *before* a proper diagnosis can be made.

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https://www.lymedisease.org/lyme-sexual-transmission-2/

Stephen's response:

I have not reviewed the data on this in some time, however, when I wrote the book studies had found that there was a statistically significant relation between long term sexual contact and lyme infections in spouses. The spirochetes are excreted through the kidneys and do end up in the sexual organs as a result. I am not aware of vaginal atrophy from lyme, not something that has come up in my reading or research so far.

Stephen

http://buhnerhealinglyme.com/transmission/sexual-transmission/

https://pghlyme.org/2009/08/13/sexual-transmission-of-lyme-disease/

This distinction is important to remember when reviewing one of the most frequently cited papers online on the presence of *Borrelia burgdorferi* DNA in human vaginal and seminal secretions, "Recovery of Lyme Spirochetes by PCR in Semen Samples of Previously Diagnosed Lyme Disease Patients" presented by Dr. Gregory Bach at the 14th International Scientific Conference on Lyme Disease in April, 2001.

Since this article's publication in 1989, numerous scientific studies have provided evidence that migratory birds spread infected ticks to various corners of the country as well as to neighboring Canada. Dr. Burgdorfer has presumably revised his view on the role of migratory birds in spreading Lyme disease given these studies.

So far, we do not, though a recent paper by Middelveen et al, "Isolation and Detection of *Borrelia burgdorferi* from human vaginal and seminal secretions" is the first publication to make the claim in its abstract that *live motile spirochetes* have been found in vaginal and seminal secretions, and that because two partners in the study share the same strain of *Borrelia burgdorferi* in their secretions, odds are greater than random chance that one partner passed *Borrelia burgdorferi* to the other.

KLINGHARDT COCKTAIL

http://www.betterhealthguy.com/klinghardt-lyme-cocktail